The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,564—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sheets Cost ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coonjim, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHRIEN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 400
Second Class passage ..... ,, 235

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of *Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Fees.
Suez	360	250	80	
Port Said	380	260	90	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	640	340	140	
Genoa	660	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Fees.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 12 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay Arab Riding Horse, 7 years, 14—2½ high, carries a lady. Rs. 800.

A High-Caste Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13—2½ high, goes in Saddle, Rs. 300.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14—3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham, with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness, Turn-out complete.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— THIBET	3563	400	J. H Torbock	18th July.
(a) MIRZAFORE	3789	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3863	600	G F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

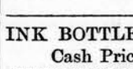
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	480	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2363	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	Q. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ESQUIRIAL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED

And will continue until

FURTHER NOTICE.

We are now offering a large assortment of

DRESS MATERIALS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RAMPART ROW,

CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS.

Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.

The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.

With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.

REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1¼ inch.	1¾ inch.
Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1¾ inch.	2¼ inch.	2¾ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wich's patent. Rs. 2-4.

EXCISE INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.

In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Re. 1-2.

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS

With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.

Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Ditto ditto with drawer.

Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.	Invoice Files.
Bill Cases.	Letter Books and Cages.
Blotting Pads.	Letter Cases and Clips.
Carbonic Paper.	Letter Files and Scales.
Cash and Deed Boxes.	Letter Weighers.
Clips.	Loggerheads.
Copying Books and Presses.	Memos and Note Books.
Damping Wells.	Oiled Sheets.
Date Racks and Cases.	Paper Fasteners.
Diaries.	Paper Knives and Weights.
Ebony Rulers.	Pencils and Pens.
Erasers.	Penclearers and Holders.
Eyelets and Presses.	Penmakers and Racks.
Gum Bottles.	Scissors.
India Rubber Bands.	Sealing Wax.
Ink and Writing Fluids.	

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.

STATIONERY of all kinds.

Sample Books and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do.	,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats	,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for	Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for	Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TRIESTE.

Established in 1831.

Paid-up Capital ..... Florins 42,00,000
Total amount of accumulated Reserves invested in the best and safest securities. ,, 1,88,08,827-21

MARINE BRANCH.

(RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES).

For further particulars apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 15th July 1879.

BULL DOG BEER AND STOUT, *Ex BOKHARA.*

Qts.	Pts.
5-12 per doz. cash	4-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

HIGH CLASS ST. JULIEN CLARET,

IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL SELECTIONS,
SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
Protected in Air-Tight Tin Cases,
Per Packet.

Flower Seeds	Rs. 5-0 7-8, 10-0 and 20
Vegetable Seeds	,, 5-0, 10-0 and 20

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet	each Rs.	9 0
7 ,,	4½ ,,	,, ,,	14 0
8 ,,	5 ,,	,, ,,	20 0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ..... per yard ,, 6 8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each ,, 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ND POONA.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order made in the above matter by the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 14th day of July instant, it was ordered that the CREDITORS, SHAREHOLDERS and other interested in the said Company should be at liberty to attend in the Chambers of the said Judge in the High Court at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July instant, in person or by Attorney or Counsel, and on affidavits or otherwise, but at their own expense, and state their reasons, if any, for desiring that PROCEEDINGS should BE TAKEN in order to set aside a DEED of ASSIGNMENT, dated the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven-hundred made between the said Company of the one part and SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRUCK and RUTTONJEE SHAPURJEE LUNGHA of the other part, or state their reasons for desiring that such proceedings should not be taken as the case may be. A copy of the affidavit filed in regard to the said intended application by the Official Liquidator and of the said Order can be inspected at any time at the Office of the undersigned, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, and copies of any affidavits which a Creditor, Shareholder, or other person interested may file, must at their own expense be furnished to the undersigned four days at the least before the said 26th day of July instant.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Official Liquidator,
12, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th July 1879.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE SURPLUS PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, TIMBER, &c., belonging to Messrs. GLOVER & Co., Contractors for the Prince's Dock, Bombay, the greater part nearly new and all in good working order, namely :—

WINDING MACHINERY, consting of HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow, built in 1876, in use 3 years, cylinder 22 in. diam, stroke 4ft., with six spare brasses.

TWO BOILERS, double flued, each 25 ft by 6 ft diam., with mountings complete and 2 spare stop valves.

Donkey pump, iron chimney, cast iron drums, and 6,800 ft of wire rope.

This machinery has been drawing a load of 100 tons up an incline of 1 in 15. It will be sold in one lot or separately.

HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by Clayton and Shuttleworth, cylinder 14 in., stroke 24 in.

LANCASHIRE BOILER by 24 in. 21 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. diam. double flued, with mountings complete ; and also Donkey pump and iron chimney-piece, or with the Boiler.

TANK LOCOMOTIVE, "Vulcan," inside cylinder, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 6 wheels coupled, diam. 3 ft. 2 in., cylinder 12 in., stroke 18 in.

TANK LOCOMOTIVE "Dalhousie," outside cylinder, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 4 wheels coupled, driving and trailing wheels 4ft. diam., leading wheels 3 ft., cylinder 12 in., stroke 18 in.

RAILWAY PLANT, such as ballast wagons, permanent rails, chairs, points, crossings, spikes, keys, fish bolts and nuts, signal and engine lamps, signal apparatus, screw jacks, jim crows, ramps, platelayers' tools, &c.

PORTABLE ENGINES by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 16 and 14 Horse Power.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with pipes and foot valves, 10, 9, 7, 6, and 3 inch.

HAND FIRE ENGINE ; Downton's 3 inch double barrel ship's pumps ; galvanized iron tripod pumps, air pumps, and blast fan.

MORTAR MILLS with gearing complete, 7 ft. pan and cast iron rollers by W. Nicol and Co. ; 6 ft. pan and stone rollers by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

GRINDING MILLS, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 42in, with gearing complete.

FLOUR DRESSING MACHINE, [6 ft. long, cylinder 15 in., with 4 brushes.

TRAKWOOD SLUICE GATES, 7 ft. by 7½ ft. by 6 in, and 6½ ft. by 4½ ft. by 5 in. with lifting gear.

570 ashlar stones, dressed face 1 ft. 6 in. by 9 in.

30 paving stones (Scotch).

8 ghauny stones 2 to 3 ft. diam. 8 to 15 in. wide.

6 granite mortar-mill rollers, 2 ft. diam. by 14 in. wide.

5 octagonal shaped portable huts, suitable for inspectors or overseers, on works ; pinewood, 10 feet diam. 8 feet high to the eaves ; roof felted and dammered, pannelled door, 3 venetian windows, 1 press and bench.

TRAVELLING HAND CRANES, Henderson's Hand Derrick Cranes, Travellers, Trolly (5 feet 6 inches gauge), lorries, crab-winches, pile engine, pile ringers, gun slings, shear legs.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, such as blocks, chain, manilla and coir ropes, lewises, stone clips, clamps, tankies, mason's bars, shafting, iron and wooden shafting standards, pulleys, plummer blocks, couplings, brasses, piston-rings, ferules, leather belting (4 inches double, 6 inches and 4 inches single) small oil tank, bench vices, taps and dies, carpenters' cramps, anvils, swage blocks, bellows, portable forge, and other smiths', fitters', boiler-makers' and carpenters' tools ; also all sorts of blasting, quarrying and excavating tools, roofing felt, galvanized rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and washers ; new sheet iron, flat and round bar iron ; boring tools, long tie-bolts, old and new copper, brass lead, and zinc, chemical analytical apparatus, deal and blackwood writing tables, and office furniture, &c., &c.

TIMBER.—Fine, fir, and larch struts from 5 to 40 feet ; bentask round logs from 20 to 63 feet ; about 3,000 lin.-feet of teak planking 12 to 16 inches wide ; junglewood round piles, deal and junglewood planks, teak rafters, roof trusses, &c., &c.

The Plant, &c., may be seen at Messrs. Glover and Co.'s premises, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and at the Prince's Dock ; and full particulars may be learned by application to the Firm.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian Corned Round of Beef. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

TO DAY TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, Re. 1—Scotch Broth, Fish Bouillabesse, Mutton Cutlets, Pork Sausages, Beefsteak, etc. Dinner, 1-8 ; Supper, Re. 1.

BASS' BEER in prime condition, just received, at Rs. 50 per Hhd. ; Cash. Apply early to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—VARIETY of FANCY GOODS to be SOLD by AUCTION TO-DAY at 1 p. m., in Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 10, Hornby Row—FRESH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES always on hand and prepared under European supervision.

FOR SALE, a one-horse TONGA, Arab Horse, 9 years, Harness and Lamps complete, in good condition. Particulars on application to WM. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EIGHT DAY CLOCK, 14 inch dial, strikes the hours, suitable for Barrack Room or Hospital, for sale at Rupees 65, as the Regiment for which it was ordered has gone home. C. MACDONALD & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 6-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OUR STOCK is manufactured (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICES, MAY, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
7 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.
POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS.
CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 42 ; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36 ; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 12
Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.
HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.
PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.
ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.
TEE SQUARES. SET SQUARES,
CURVES. STENCIL PLATES.

ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

In Boxes with Lock and Key.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 3 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. Rs. 31-8.

THODOLITES (obtained to order only), Rs. 325 to Rs. 400
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 32.
CLINOMETERS. Rs. 28.
POCKET SEXTANTS. Rs. 73.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.
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CRAYONS. FABER'S PENCILS.
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	Rs. a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	70 to 80 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS,

	Rs. a
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35
Vest Do. Do.	8 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16
Real White American Drill	4 0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUIT.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8 0
Best American Drill Suit	10 0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on the riding belt system ..... each	2 8

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMPTA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. CR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH JULY, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97¾, but French Rentes had advanced from 117½ to 117¾, while Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged at 77½ for Fours, and 83¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

A payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is advised, showing that the London money market still tends towards increased ease.

Reuter's quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and Copper Brazier and 5s. in Silesian Spelter, but Yellow Metal is ¼d. per lb. higher.

In the General Produce markets there is no change reported, and Linseed and Rapeseed are still firm.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is quiet but steady, while the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices are unchanged and private messages continue to report no demand for Surats to arrive.

Reuter reports that many of the Blackburn and Oldham Mills have stopped working. This scarcely comes to us as news, the mail advices for some time back having pointed to short-time as almost certainty unless prices in Manchester took an upward turn, which we know has not been the case. It is very questionable, however, whether a contraction of production will ultimately tell against the value of the staple. The statistical position is so strong that no very important decline is probable, while reduced production, and, as a necessary consequence, diminished shipments to foreign markets would be the surest basis for an after-improvement. In the meantime though we must look for a continuance of dull markets in Liverpool so long as American Crop advices are favourable, and that they are so now, seems very evident from the further decline which has taken place in New York prices, yesterday's telegrams reporting ready Mid. Uplands as having receded from 12 3-16 to 12¼ cents., and October shipment from 11·32 to 11·26 cents per lb.

The Receipts of Cotton at the United States ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Three days' Receipts	nil.	1,100	1,200
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,414,500	4,212,700	3,927,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced from 51½d. to 51 13-16d. per oz., but private messages do not agree, some quoting the former, some the latter rate.

Exchange opened steady with a partial advance of 1-16d., but the tone of the market during the day has been somewhat irregular. In the afternoon one bank came out as a drawer of demand at 1s. 7 31-32d., and there are sellers for October delivery at 1s. 8d., but at the same time there are still buyers of house paper at yesterday's rates. The irregularity is probably due to the tenor of the Calcutta advices, at all events there is nothing here to produce any material change, nor is it likely we shall see any until we know the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d. per Re		
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits,	3 "	"	..1s. 8¼d. "
Documents,	3 "	"	..1s. 8 3-16d. "
France	3 "	"	..2·12 to ½ "

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at ¼ per cent premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount buyers, 13-16 sellers.

Government Paper continues firm with an upward tendency. A transaction of 10 lakhs in Fours-and-a-half is reported to have taken place at par, but for small amounts the closing quotation is Rs. 100⅜, and for Fours Rs. 94⅜.

The Share Market remains dull and depressed with no extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays have recovered 1 per cent. of yesterday's decline, closing at Rs. 675. In Press shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils ; and in Land Companies we have only to note a fall of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are again very dull and rates are declining. Our quotations mark a fall of Rs. 5 in Coorla, Dhurramsey, Great Eastern and Mazagaon, Rs. 15 in Khandesh, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 20 per share in Morarjee Gooculdass.

Cotton remains dull and depressed, sellers being willing to accept a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Even at this decline, however, with the exception of a few hundred bales of G. F. Barsi and Julgaum, exporters have not seen their way to operate and the local mills are still the chief buyers. The receipts for the two days have been 1,462 bales, making 4,398 bales for the five days. We now quote :—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...	Rs. 232	per candy f.p.	
Good Omra	(do.)...	225	"
F. G. F. do	.....	219	"
G. F. do	.....	213	"
Good Dhollera	(nominal.)	225	"
F. G. F. do	.....	219	"
G. F. do	.....	212	"
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	.....	212	"
G. F. Compta	.....	204	"

Seeds remain quiet and unaltered at Rs. 6-14 for Linseed and Rs. 7 for Rapeseed. In Wheat there have been some few purchases reported, but prices show a loss on home quotations.

Freights are, if possible, duller than ever. For Liverpool via Cape the one vessel on the berth is still holding for 20s. but is getting very little cargo. By steam 20s. is the quotation for measurement, and Wheat has been booked at 20s. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles we still quote 28s. 9d. and for Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods are unchanged. For future shipment there is some little enquiry, but there is little ready business doing and prices are weak.

Coals continue very dull. Some small sales of Davison's Westhartley, to arrive via steamer, are reported at Rs. 21 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10	6 do		110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	500	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Algoa Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445*
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	59
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	30 do	475
Dhollera F. and G. Co..	800	300	all	18 do	150
East India Press Co...	883	1,000	all	100 do	295
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New..)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Nil	350
Alliance Spinning — ..	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	200	1,000	all	do	690
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	580
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	do	150
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	350
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	725
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	870	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	550
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	do	925
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	450
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	30
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,010
Morarjee Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	840
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	105
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,000	625	all	do	540
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,125	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	455
Soondurdas Spinning ..	68	1,000	all	do	500
Do do. 5 Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	..	900	1,000	all	do
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufac turing Co., Ld	60	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,50	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218 3/0	5 p. ct	305	
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 130-14/6	do	28	
Do.	..	£20 65- 7 3	do	72	
Ditto	..	£20 21-12 1	do	33	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do, New Shares. ..	..	£18 196-9-15	do		260

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

The barque Formosa, 915 tons, Captain P. Hayland, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,299 Indian maunds salt, 180 bales cotton, and general merchandise.

The s. s. Algitha, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield, 14th June, with a cargo of 1,784 tons coals and 204 tons coke.

The ship Sierra Madrona, 1,430 tons, Captain P. Murdoch, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool, 5th April., with a cargo of 1,996 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Kurrachee, 12th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs Adsen, Mr. B. H. Mason, 18 public followers, and 12 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong W. S. wind and heavy sea for first 24 hours, afterwards fine weather with light breezes and moderate swell.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Vingorla (s).....	Magenis	Kurrachee, July 12.
	Sierra Madrona	Murdoch	Liverpool, Apr 5.
15	Henry Bolckow(s)...	Crowden	Bussorah, July 2.
	Algitha (s).....	Barwise.....	North Shield, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Peruvian Congress..	Power	Moulmein.

The barque Formosa, Hayland, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Ethiopia, to Cosst and Calcutta. Steamer Escurial, to Liverpool, Genoa, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—102 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Branksome Hall s—243 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 22 bales wool, C J Khambatta ; 38 bales cotton, Thacurseo Harri..
Edwin s—600 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee : 45 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 37 bales cotton, Jooharimull Motta ; 60 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 35 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee ; 150 bales rags, Dawjee Visur.

For London.

Euphrates s—51 cwts m-o'p shells, David Sassoon and Co ; 8 cwts D horns, Canjee Rawjee, 25 cwts B horns ; and 6 bales hemp, Abdoola Mahamed.

For Havre.

Euphrates s—47 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Velljee.

For Venice.

Thibet s—27 cwts coffee, E Spinner and Co.
Geelong s—75 bales cotton, F and O S N Co.

From Genoa.

Geelong s—598 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.

For Calcutta.

Ethiopia s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Adria s—297 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 29 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 72 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 105 cwts sandalwood, Rahimtoola Fazmal ; 12 cwts E teeth, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 2 cwts E teeth, J P Khaluckdena ; 50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee ; 6 cwts E teeth, Allibhoy Munjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	79·5
General Direction of Wind.....	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours / From midnight	387
Fall of Rain ..... / to midnight.	0·15
Total fall during the month	2·15
" " year	23·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July.	0.03

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 15.

Henderson, Col, 24th Regt, on leave, from Mehidpore.
Adams, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—July 15.

Ferris, Lieut, Pol Dept, on duty, to Kolhapur.
Mignon, Col, Com Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Tait, Major, 12th Lancers, from leave, to Secunderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

Mr. Beverley, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Public Works Department.

Major Blair, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.
Major Thackeray, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.
Lieut Porter, Assistant Engineer, posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.
Lieut Peacocke, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.
Major Thackeray, has taken over charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, from Mr Bromley.
Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr Fox, Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works.
Captain Jackson, Executive Engineer, has left the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to join the 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force.
Mr Wardon, Executive Engineer, Northen Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Messrs Baker and Knolles, Assistant Engineers, have passed the colloquial examination in Hindu-tani.
Mr Campbell, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.
Mr Ellis, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway.
Mr Reily, Assistant Engineer, Indore Division, is granted leave for three months.
Mr Lucketedt, Assistant Engineer, Jhelum Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.
Mr Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, has made over, and Mr W F F Handcock, Executive Engineer, has received charge of the Sendra Division.
Mr Tanner, Executive Engineer, has reported his arrival at Ajmere and is posted to the Godwar Division.
Lieut Maxwell, Assistant Engineer, has been relieved of his duties on the Western Rajputana State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 10.)

Hon Surgeon Connor, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffargarh, is appointed Superintendent of the Jail at that station.
Major Conolly, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Peshawar District.
Major Conolly, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Peshawar.
Major Conolly, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is re-appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Peshawar.
Assistant Surgeon Jai Chand, Shahpur District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.
Surgeon-Major Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Kohat.
Surgeon Lewtas, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mardan.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 15th July 1879.

Captains of Companies are requested to kindly forward to the Adjutant as soon as possible names of Volunteers for two new Gun Detachments to be formed, and to commence work on Tuesday 22nd inst. at 6 p.m. at the Town Hall. On receipt of their names the squads will be formed and published in Orders on as early a date as possible.
No 981 Vol II A Corps having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Letter E Company.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 19th, 1h. 57·2m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Wed. 16	.....	5 33	6 39	9 59 m / 9 13 n	2 48 m / 3 54 n
Th. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	10 38 m / 10 1 n	3 38 m / 4 35 n
Fri. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	11 13 m / 11 27 n	4 22 m / 5 13 n
Sat. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	11 43 m / 0 15 n	5 2 m / 5 40 m
Sun. 20	6th Sunday after Trinity	5 34	6 38	0 6 m / 0 46 n	5 18 m / 6 55 n
Mon. 21	.....	5 35	6 38	0 47 m / 1 17 n	6 53 m / 7 33 n
Tues. 22	.....	5 35	6 37		

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board th Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, for the United Kingdom, or Union countries sent through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of when the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 5

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

BAIRD—GROSE—July 6th, at Kasauli, by the Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, A.P. Mission, George Robert Baird to Miss Frances, eldest daughter of F. J. Grose, Esq., M, R. C. S., Sub-Medical Department.

DEATH.

SMITH—July 5th, at Allahabad, from heart disease, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, late Public Works Department, Punjab Northern State Railway.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

From a copy of the Report of the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1878, which was to be submitted to the proprietors on the 20th June last, we glean the following particulars :—The net amount of additional capital expended was £3,947-7-11 ; the gross outlay for the half-year being £39,643-19-0, against which has to be set £33,007-7-0, the surplus profits for June, 1878, paid into capital account in aid of the erection of the new Narbada Bridge, and other sundry small items, bringing up the net expenditure to the amount named. The net receipts for the half-year were £108,632, against £149,546 in 1877, showing a decrease of £45,914 ; the falling off being mainly due to diminished receipts for rolling stock lent or transferred to other lines,—the decrease in coaching traffic amounting only to £1,209, and in goods traffic to £7,412. The falling off in passenger receipts was principally due to the reduction of the ordinary third class fares from 3 pies per mile to 2½ pies, the consequence being that the third class mail train passengers sought the cheaper trains. The passengers carried by the mail train were 148,186, earning £19,416 in 1878, against 200,595, earning £26,260 in 1877 ; whilst the passengers by the ordinary trains increased from 1,864,998, earning £56,760 in 1877, to 2,232,642, earning £60,679 in 1878. The increase in the number of passengers by ordinary trains amounted to 19½ per cent, while on account of the reduction of fares the earnings show an increase of only 7 per cent. The decrease in the goods traffic is due to the falling off in grain, the pressure in the districts afflicted with famine in 1877 having ceased. Thus 12,836 tons less were carried in 1878 than in 1877, revenue losing thereby £10,445. The total expenditure for the half-year was £77,166, against £132,446 in 1877, the excess being mainly owing to expenses incurred in redairing the old Narbada Bridge damaged on 29th July last ; the increased cost of coal, and renewals of boilers and rolling stock. The percentage of expenses to earnings was unusually high, viz. 58·68 in 1878, against 46·97 in 1877, partly accounted for by the increased expenditure, but also unfavourably affected by the falling off in the receipts. The net profit for the half-year was equal to £1-5-6 per cent., making, with the net profit of the June half-year, a return of £4-3-2 for the whole year 1878. The Wudhwan and Dakor branch lines show smaller receipts in 1878, compared with 1877 ; but the local earnings on these branches were equal to 4·95 and 4·79 per cent. respectively, for the year 1878, on their capital cost, apart from the proportion due to the main line on traffic booked to or from the branches. We are glad to learn that the new Narbada Bridge is progressing very satisfactorily, the last Report received by the Directors showing that 21 out of 26 piers, each of two columns, were in various stages of progress, and that five spans of the superstructure had been erected. It is hoped that this great undertaking will be completed before next monsoon. The extension of the Gaikwar's narrow gauge lines under the superintendence of the Company's officers has progressed rapidly, the line from Dabhoi to Chandod having been opened in April.

The Directors understand that arrangements have been made for a narrow (metre) gauge Railway between Bhownagar and Wudhwan, with a branch to Dhoraji, at the cost of the Native States. They also notice the progress made since their last Report in the construction of the State line to connect Bombay with the North-West via Ajmere, and express their pleasure that the line is expected to be completed by the close of 1880. The Directors announce with deep regret the resignation, through ill-health, of Col. John Pitt Kennedy, the Consulting Engineer, one of the original founders of the Company, and they intend to propose at the meeting, out of funds available, a grant of £1,000 to mark the sense of his great services to the Company.

Now that retrenchments are considered of so much importance, it has been asked in many quarters if it would not be feasible to turn the whole native army of India into "irregular" troops. At first sight this may be thought an imprudent proposition, on account of the outcry already prevailing about the paucity of European officers. If seven European officers are too few for a regiment, what is to be said of only four ? It is submitted, however, that a native regiment may be a better regiment with only three European officers than with six. It all depends on the regimental economy. Nothing can be more senseless, for instance, than for a native regiment to try and copy the economy of a British regiment which has many European officers. If the native officers of native regiments were superior men, there could be no necessity for more European officers than is the case in the Hydrabad Contingent. A commandant, second in command, adjutant, and quartermaster, (who would also be Musketry instructor) or four European officers in all, would, it is said, be amply sufficient for all purposes. But, of course, to carry a change of this kind into effect, all attempts at imitation of the British regimental model must be abandoned. It is not meant by this that the old system of a European captain and lieutenant to each company is not better than anything else, barring the cost ; but it certainly appears that the purely "irregular" system of three European officers, together with superior native officers, or European non-commissioned officers, is preferable to no system at all, or, at the best, to an impossible imitation of an impossible model.

Let us see what the Government could save by a change, which, as things are now, might not improbably improve the efficiency of the native army. The State would economise a wing commander and two wing officers in every native regiment in India ; and as two of these officers are usually, in these days, field officers, drawing with their pay and allowances something like Rs. 1,000 a month, it will be seen that the saving would be considerable. These three officers could be well spared under a better system of regimental economy. As it is, the second in command and wing commander are only an imitation of the senior and junior majors of a British regiment, but they have no captains or lieutenants to assist them in their duties, and this makes all the difference. In effect, they are two officers, each commanding 300 men, but without power to grant indulgences beyond the merest trifles, or to inflict the most trifling punishments. The system of wings might therefore be abandoned, with their wing officers as well. The Hydrabad Contingent regiments, which are purely irregular, are as good as any of the ordinary line regiments of the native army. The cavalry is thought by some judges to be superior. They are able to go anywhere and do anything that other native regiments can do, yet they dispense with the "wing" system—that is, wings without company officers. The objection, that a regiment of this kind in action would soon have its four officers shot down, is equally applicable to the regiment with seven officers. But the irregular regiment possesses the great advantage over the other, that its native officers are trained to assume responsibility in any situation, whereas the native officers of the line regiment are not. The Government would further save by the change a considerable sum on "messes." The State allows every native regiment Rs. 100 a month to support a regimental mess, but six officers (mostly married) can no more make a good mess than three. However, the idea must be considered preposterous in the case of three, and the officers concerned would gladly, no doubt, be relieved of subscriptions to messes which, in the estimation of most of them, are only nuisances. If messes are desirable, they should be station messes, in which three or more regiments would co-operate ; and, no doubt, if the Government were to give over all the little "single" stations scattered about the country to the charge of the police, and to quarter native troops only at the large cantonments, station messes would become at once feasible and popular. The lands of these useless little cantonments, with their buildings, might then be sold, and the proceeds—in many of them considerable—credited to the Government.

To return to "irregular" regiments, no model, trial, or experiment is needed, be cause the Hydrabad Contingent supplies all these. And it is known that the system is good, and that it is not merely the experiment of some military member of Council. The Hydrabad Contingent, indeed, is capable of much improvement, but not of its system. The Contingent suffers, too, from the field officer infliction, and from the senility which prevails everywhere, but the principle is not unsound—three smart English officers, and sixteen or twenty responsible native officers per regiment. It is a more reasonable system surely than that of seven officers, and a vain attempt to imitate the British regiments' internal economy, with a mob of illiterate, ignorant, irresponsible native officers doing nothing at all. What has been frequently urged in these columns—speedier retirement of all ranks of the native army, by means of superior pensions and liberal furlough rules—would smooth the road to the change aimed at. And the public could have no cause to complain if a lieutenant-colonel, a major, a captain, and a lieutenant, comprised the regulation allotment for a native regiment, considering that the quota of the native regiments' economy, as it now is, reads something like—one full colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, and a probationer for the Staff Corps. And lastly, if regiments of the Indian army were officered as above advised, and if the pay on entering was as liberal as the pension on leaving ought to be, the "reserve" difficulty (about officers) would soon disappear. Popularity of the service is the one thing needed to make that reserve. If the Indian service was popular, many young gentlemen would go through a course of study to fit themselves for it—and at their own, or their parent's expense. The British sub-lieutenant would be eager to join the Indian service, although the examination was a stiff one. The way to make the Indian service popular would appear to be either a return to the old plan of regiments with twenty or thirty European officers—impossible on account of expense—or to make the service, thoroughly "irregular." There is another plan, which on a former occasion was advanced in these columns, and that is—if good and trustworthy native officers cannot be obtained—to employ from twenty to thirty per regiment of smart European non-commissioned officers under the same system prevailing so satisfactorily in the sappers and miners.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 27.

The Egyptian crisis has occupied for the whole week the attention of both political and financial circles, and cannot be said to have as yet been disposed of. The exact position is that France and England made up their minds, at what precise period I can hardly say, that the Khedive must abdicate as the only means of securing good government and prosperity to Egypt, and after a little hesitation, Germany, Austria, and Italy came to the same conviction. Brief, however, as their hesitation was, it was quite long enough to encourage the Khedive to hope that all the Powers were not in full accord, and also that they did not carry the Sultan with him, and therefore after a short delay he refused to abdicate, leaving the question to be settled at Constantinople. If the matter had rested here his summary deposition without any redress would have followed, for, of course, France and England of themselves, to say nothing of the other Powers, could not have put up with such a rebuff. Not only, however, would his deposition have followed, but also the banishment of all his family from Egypt as the consequence of his obstinacy, and he himself would have been reduced to comparative penury. I say "comparative," for he would not have been allowed any civil list from the Egyptian revenues, and his own fortune would have been quite insufficient for his extravagant habits. Had he taken submissively the advice to retire he would have had a handsome allowance, his eldest son would have succeeded him, and a future of tranquil and luxurious enjoyment would have been the reward of many years of discreditable misrule. Fortunately, better counsels than those to whose dictates he had first yielded prevailed with Ismail, and after a brief display of contumacy, he elected to give in. It should be added, in the interests of truth, that the encouragement to hold out came not only from his own *entourage* at Cairo, from the money lenders, parasites and Levantine adventurers who had fattened on the spoil of Egypt, but also from the great Liberal party in the English Parliament. No sooner was the course taken by the English Government made clear, than her Majesty's Opposition, who have for the last three years been incessant in their outcries against Turkish misrule, stood eagerly forward as the champions of the very worst and most oppressive ruler in the whole sweep of the Turkish Empire. Mr. John Bright, the sturdy advocate of freedom, humanity, and humanitarianism, denounced the intermeddling, and with the eager support of his followers, Lord Hartington started last night an irregular discussion as to the policy of the Government. Anything to gratify partisanship. This scandalous display of inconsistency and prejudice would have been carried even further had it not so fortunately happened that the other Powers went hand in hand with us. Neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Bright would dare to say against Germany or France, against Prince Bismarck or M. Waddington, what they would readily say against their own Government, and this consideration acted as a slight check on their exuberant zeal. The virtues of non-intervention were dwelt upon with favour by politicians who were all for intervention when the entire Ottoman Empire, and not a province of it only, was in question. Of course, the excuses for English interference in Egypt are, independently altogether of matters of administration, tenfold more forcible than any which could be employed in favour of interference in, let us say, Asia Minor. For England has a special interest in the Suez Canal and the highways to India, and therefore has reasons for objecting to anarchy in Egypt which do not apply to any other part of Turkey. I am leaving out of sight such questions as the benefit that must accrue to the bondholders, because these persons appear to be beyond the pale of sympathy. As a matter of course they must benefit by whatever benefits Egypt, and with this consideration we may dismiss them. The idea which mainly, I think, actuates our Government in the steps they have taken, is a very sound one, and may be described as that of Nubar Pasha, the most enlightened Minister whom Egypt ever had, who was dismissed in March last, indeed, because he was independent as well as enlightened. This idea is not to annex Egypt, or any European Power whatever, because that would create endless jealousies and heart burnings, and would lead to a serious war if not several wars, but to make of it a sort of African Belgium, with a neutrality guaranteed by all the Powers, placing it under the control of a native ruler who may be called Viceroy, Khedive, or anything else, but whose functions shall be restricted to the nominal ones of abstaining from oppression, from extravagance, from borrowing, and from picking quarrels with his neighbours. In that case Egypt would be saved the expense of both army and navy, and would have nothing to do but to attend to irrigation and to the overflows of the Nile. Like Belgium, it is naturally rich, industrious, easily managed, and populous—a prize which any Power might well covet and which should therefore be placed beyond the reach of any.

I am sorry to say that very unpleasant rumours again come thick and fast from the North of England of financial difficulties and embarassments. It is not easy to say what truth there is in them, but considering that habit of constantly reappearing after intervals, it would really seem there is an amount of unsoundness which cannot quite be concealed but which has in it the germ of much mischief. Not only mercantile and manufacturing concerns, but local banks, too, are spoken of, as so bound up with the fortunes of the firms they have been propping up that all must stand or fall together. Apparently is is now believed they will fall. The centre of the trouble is the iron industry of Durham, which has been held up for years by borrowed money mainly supplied, it is understood, by a Yorkshire bank ; but there is also much uneasiness about Manchester, in connection with a house said to be not unknown

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EAST INDIAN MUSEUM

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Stanhope (Under Secretary for India) replying to a question, said it had been decided to remove the East Indian Museum to the South Kensington Museum, and that possibly a portion of the collection would be sent to Kew and the British Museum. The arrangement would save the Indian Government £9,000 annually, and increase the usefulness of the collection.

YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Advices from America state that the heat in the Southern States at present is intense, and that an outbreak of yellow fever has taken place at Memphis.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Many of the Cotton Mills at Blackburn and Oldham are stopping work.

Consols 97⅛.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, JULY 15.

Prince Bismarck has separated from the Liberal party and has adhered to the Conservative Clerical Coalition. Three Liberal members of the Prussian Government have resigned.

A Bill has been introduced into the German Federal Council by Prince Bismarck to amend the Constitution by providing for biennial Budgets and Sessions and less frequent elections to the German Parliament.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a limited business. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. do.	83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51 13/16

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Egbert.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 15, 6-16 A. M.

Mail steamer Teheran from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 15.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind W. 4; thermometer 81; barometer 29·870. Fall of rain 1 inch 20 cents.

MANGALORE, (14th)—Weather rainy; wind N. E. S. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 46 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d. per Re	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·12 to ½ ,,

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 82	26 25	28 28
14 Monday	0 0	.....	0 0
15 Tuesday	0 15	0 2 0	0 05
Total	23 97	26 25	28 25
Fall up to 15th July 1878	46 88	50 09	49 91

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE Town Council had again before it yesterday the question of erecting new Municipal Offices. The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) recommended the construction of the proposed new building on a site near the Municipal Workshops and the G. I. P. Railway terminus at Bori Bandar, which had been offered to the Corporation by Government at Rs. 16 per square yard, or a total cost of Rs. 1,60,000 for the land. Rs. 35,000. A question was raised whether it would not be better, as the City could not get a site gratis, as had been expected, to rent a building,—for instance, the old High Court in Apollo Street, which had been offered to the Commissioner by Messrs. Sassoon and Co. for Rs. 1,200 a month. Mr. Grant stated that other offers had been made to him, including two buildings in Elphinstone Circle; and the discussion resulted in the consideration of the matter being deferred, to admit of the Commissioner submitting to the Council any other offers to rent or sell buildings which he has received, or may receive before the next meeting.

THE Health Officer reported to the Town Council yesterday that the quality of the Tulsi water is greatly improved.

THE Liverpool Salvage Association have received the following telegram from their Agent at Aden:—Thesalay upon wreck off Azalea, sitting nearly upright, drawing 13 feet forward, deck awash aft, sheltered from all but S. E. winds. Fifth of cargo will be saved undamaged, fair hopes of saving remainder. Good hopes of saving ship providing pumps and divers promptly despatched. Divers report damage only No. 2 hold; may be stopped inside. 255 bags coffee, 40 bales cotton, sent Aden per Dagmar in good condition." By steamer Indus arrived on Monday further intelligence has been received that upwards of 6,000 bales of cotton have been saved in good condition and shipped on board the Nebo (s). It is expected when fully laden this steamer will convey the cotton to Havre.

THE leading Princes and Chiefs in India have all sent their congratulations to the Viceroy on the successful conclusion of the Afghan War, and similar communications continue to be received from the lesser potentates and prominent individuals of the native community. Cashmir, Holkar, Scindia, Sir Salar Jung on the part of the Nizam's Government, Sir Madava Rao on behalf of the Gaikwar, and the Maharani (of Baroda), Puttiala, Jhind, Bhopal, Jeypore, and others were all prompt in their congratulations, which have been suitably acknowledged.

FROM the Bombay Presidency it is reported that the monsoon weather continues favourable, but prices are somewhat higher than ever and the continuance of the plague of rats in the Eastern Deccan is causing anxiety. There are 34,200 persons on relief works and 10,800 on gratuitious relief, besides 6,000 employed on the Kathiawar Railway.

THE *London Gazette* of the 27th June announces that the Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hans Moore, of the 88th Regiment, for his courageous conduct in attempting the rescue of a private of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police in the action with the Gaikas, near Komgha, on the 29th of December, 1877.

THE death is announced of Commander Thomas William Langton, R. N., in his 83rd year. He entered the Navy in 1808 on board the Amphion, 32, Captain W. Hoste, and after serving in the Adriatic it was his fortune to be present, March 13, 1811, in the celebrated action off Lissa. He subsequently served in the boats of the Bacchante at the capture of several armed vessels and a convoy on the coast of the Abruzzi in 1813. He landed with Captain Hoste, near Trieste, under a tremendous fire from the citadel; and, after further serving at Chatham, in the Channel and Mediterranean, was promoted to lieutenant in 1823. From 1825 until 1830 he served in the Coastguard, and from 1843, until promoted to commander on the reserved list in 1852, was an Admiralty agent in a contract mail steam vessel. He was awarded a lieutenant's naval pension of £50 per annum on October 23, 1874.

IN regard to the dacoity that took place at Errundacumanur, Madras, on the night of the 25th ultimo, which we referred to in our issue of the 1st instant, we (*South Indian Post*) are informed that the police have been successful in arresting 8 men with property to the value of about Rs. 800.

IN the returns of the Irrigation operations of Fasl Rabbi up to 31st March last, the area irrigated under the Bori Doab Canal shows an increase of 24,481 acres over the corresponding month in 1878, and it is said that 13,908 acres of this increase are due to irrigation on the newly opened Kasur and Sobraon branches. The Western Jumna Canal shows a decrease of 85,781 acres. This is attributed to the great sickness in 1878, which prevented the cultivators from getting their crops sown. Under the Inundation Canals the increase is 28,100 acres. On the whole there is a net decrease of 31,322 acres.

SOME little time ago a vernacular newspaper gave currency to a rumour that the Rajputana State Railway authorities wish to dismiss all the native guards, on the ground that they are the cause of the prevalence of theft on that line. On enquiry it appears that no case has occurred, or decision been passed from which such a rumour could have originated. No reduction in the proportion of native guards has been recommended, and nothing of the kind is at present contemplated; and the Railway authorities are of opinion that many of the men have been very good servants of the Railway.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks' Act, 1876, recently passed in the Legislative Council.

FROM a recent brief inspection made by Mr. Fanshawe, of the country between Patan and Baramalla in Kashmir, it would appear that the harvest prospects there, as well as in the Ramraj division, are on the whole more hopeful.

IT appears from a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, that in no case is the cattle disease of the present year, or preceding years, attributed to the withdrawal or diminution of salt.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says of the recently introduced post cards:—"The demand has arisen from the cheap and favourable opportunity afforded to the Eurasians and natives of indulging in their favourite practice of insulting any one they may not like by sending anonymous letters, couched in the most filthy language. Before, when an anonymous letter was sent, in all probability it met the eye of no one but the person to whom it was addressed. Now, there is a good chance of some one else seeing it, so the practice has increased fifty-fold. I have been shown upwards of a dozen post cards sent to both ladies and gentlemen in Calcutta since they were introduced, and the same fact is mentioned by papers at Bombay, Poona, Madras, Bangalore and Allahabad."

TRIBAL thieves have been busy again in the neighbourhood of Thull. Some half a dozen thieves were seen lurking about the hills between Thull and Soorizai, in the Upper Miranzai valley. A party of villagers turned out, and came upon the thieves, who began firing; the villagers returned the fire, and two of the robbers fell, the rest effecting their escape. One of the villagers was killed, and two others were slightly wounded. The carriers of the down country mail from Kurram were attacked and robbed of the mails on the night of the 7th inst. between Chapri and Thull by some Daodzi and Ali Sharzai thieves. One of the dak-carriers escaped, and gave warning to some friendly Wattizais, who attacked the robbers and rescued two of the mail bags, containing the mails for Kohat, which had been opened. The horse of one of the dak-carriers, which was also being taken off, was rescued. A third mail bag was subsequently picked up by the road police, with its contents uninjured.

A JACOBABAD correspondent calls attention to the disgraceful fact that there is not the semblance even of a church in the place to the present day; and those who chance to be located there for their sins are compelled to hope for their partial forgiveness at least, by virtue of the *purgatorio* in which they live—for ghostly aid have they none, in any shape or way, from Christmas to Christmas! Even a *shanty*—such as did duty for a "parish church" at Kurrachee for a few years after the conquest,—would afford some idea of decency, and tend to keep the people from becoming Romanists, Mahomedans, Pagans, or Atheists, from sheer want of a reminder of their being what most of them, the Correspondent among the number, profess—Protestant Christians. As it is "year in, year out," not the shadow of a *Padre* falls on their Godless threshold, where surely an occasional *shepherd* might find his devious way now and again, to minister to the "stray sheep of the fold." The Roman Catholics, with a congregation of somewhere about a dozen, manage to secure to themselves both a chapel and a frequent share of a Priest to minister therein; and the Protestants, who are considerably more in number, think they have a right to call upon the Bishop of the Diocese—who is probably unaware of the state of affairs—to interpose and send them a few of the crumbs that fall —unregarded—from the "rich man's table."

THE Punjab Government has forwarded to the Government of India for sanction a proposition to form a "Volunteer Railway Corps" of all the employes on the "Sind, Punjab and Delhi" and "Indus Valley" between Delhi and Kurrachee, under the command of Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, the popular Agent of the S. P. and D.R. as Colonel; and that the "sanction" is expected daily. Captain Boyle Travers Hill, of the Punjab Volunteer Rifles, has already been instructed by Capt. Bailey to register the names of all the railway employés at Kurrachee, Kotri, and other stations on the line, desirous of joining. Jacobabad is acquiring an unenviable notoriety for crime in the way of recurrent robberies—highway ones—not always unaccompanied with bloodshed and violence. A fortnight ago only, an unfortunate Bunnia was found suspended to a tree in the jungle some fifteen miles or so eastward of Jacobabad. It is said that he had money on his person when he left his village to visit one in the neighbourhood, and that he was waylaid, robbed, and finally so disposed of, on the time-honoured principle of "dead men telling no tales." When found, the corpse was cold and stiff, showing that it must have been hanging some time; and there was a complete absence of indication or motive for a *felo de se*. "Enquiries have been instituted"—of course—but so far without resulting in the smallest trace of the perpetrators. A Kurrachee paper says the police in Upper Sind want a "thorough shaking up."

A TELEGRAM from Simla to the *Pioneer*, under date July 13, states:—The Afghan despatches, published in yesterday's *Gazette*, are preluded by a general order from the Viceroy thanking and praising everybody all round. The Commander-in-Chief is congratulated on his skilful conduct of the war, the troops on their gallantry, the Generals commanding in the field on their efficiency, the heads of the general staff on their ability, and even the commissariat department on its zeal and energy. The political officers, the clergy of all denominations, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Native Princes of India are all rewarded with the Viceroy's approval.

ACCORDING to the *Odessa Leetok*, the revision that has recently taken place at Odessa has revealed that upwards of ten thousand persons were living inside the town without being furnished with passports. The police authorities also registered during the revision period sixty thousand passports which ought to have been inscribed on the town books previously. At the suggestion of General Todleben, the police master of Odessa has established a system of suburban surveillance, under the control of four inspectors, each of whom has under his charge twenty-six gendarmes. These suburban patrols will watch the roads outside Odessa day and night, and will exercise supervision over the crowds assembling in the summer resorts of the city.

THE *St. Petersburg Vedomosti* hears that the police have failed to obtain any evidence respecting the mysterious death of Count Koskool. They have, however, changed their opinion that the death was self-inflicted, and declare that he was murdered by persons unknown. It is expected that the Government will offer a large reward for evidence respecting the assassination.

THE French authorities are reported to have abandoned their claim to Mataoong, and retired from the island, after pulling down their flag.

THE *Pioneer* says the Hon'ble T. C. Hope delivered a long and important speech in Council on the 10th, about the Deccan Riots Bill. The Bill was formally introduced, and Mr. Hope moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir A. J. Arbuthnot and Messrs. Stokes, Thomson, Colvin and the mover.

THE Japanese have been occupied lately with the task of entertaining the German Prince Heinrich, who has been feted with dinners, theatrical representations, reviews, &c. The Prince invested the Mikado with the order of the Black Eagle.

A POONA paper is informed that His Excellency will shortly proceed to the Indapur taluka to see for himself what is the state of the people there, and how the relief works are going on. It is also stated that His Excellency will visit Sholapur.

GENERAL LOCH, Political Resident at Aden, writing under date July 8, says:—The cattle and horse diseases are both disappearing; it is hoped that ere long both will have died out.

IN the House of Commons on the 26th ult., there was one of the wildest Irish "scenes" which have ever been witnessed within living memory—and that is saying a good deal. Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave a somewhat blunt and irritating answer to a question put by Mr. O'Connor Power, who moved the adjournment of the House in order to correct the "misrepresentations" of the Irish Secretary. This evoked an explosion of angry feeling on the Conservative benches, and for nearly two hours afterwards there was nothing but a confused tumult of hooting, yelling, groaning, cheers and counter-cheers, appeals to the Speaker, and the calling to order of non-members, who were themselves speaking to points of order. A proposal made by Mr. Newdegate that action should be taken at once with regard to Mr. O'Connor Power served to embitter the debate; and when Mr. Bright rose and rebuked the Ministerialists for not having "a little patience" and listening to Mr. O'Connor Power instead of drowning his voice by groans, the Conservatives howled at the member for Birmingham in a manner which reminded some present of days long gone by. Mr. Bright was himself pulled up by the Speaker for wandering from the question, and after Lord John Manners had replied in a very sharp tone to Mr. Bright the tumult subsided, and the business of the evening was proceeded with. M. Edmond About, who witnessed the scene from the gallery, might well have imagined that he was still at home; for an Englishman can certainly no longer affect to regard with contemptuous pity the disturbances and tumults which frequently occur in the French Chambers.

THE principal Parliamentary event of last month was in shape of one of those "surprises" in which the Premier delights. The O'Conor Don having secured Wednesday afternoon, by the assistance of some Conservative members, for the resumption of the debate on his Irish University Education Bill, the Government allowed the discussion to proceed until nearly the end of the sitting, and then Mr. Cross got up, and having stated a number of objections to the measure as it stood, announced that the Lord Chancellor would in the other House on the following evening introduce a counter-measure in which the Government would deal with the question on their own principles. The explosion of a bomb-shell on the floor of the House could hardly have caused a greater sensation. The O'Conor Don at once moved the adjournment of the debate, and Sir William Harcourt accused the Government of wasting the time of the House by allowing the debate to be continued so long when they had a measure of their own in reserve, or was this coming bill, he wished to know a "ten minutes' bill." Sir Stafford Northcote, said that the Government had resolved upon the course indicated by Mr. Cross because they felt reluctant simply to negative a bill desired by so large a portion of the Irish people without stating what they were prepared to purpose instead. In a few minutes afterwards the bill was "talked out," and the House adjourned amid considerable excitement. From the Government point of view the debate on Wednesday afternoon was anything but the "waste of time" which Sir William Harcourt alleged it to be; for it revealed the division of opinion which exists on the Liberal benches on the subject, and showed how far some at least of the Liberal leaders were prepared to go in their concessions to the demands of the Irish members. While the O'Conor Don's bill was opposed by Mr. Lyon Playfair, from an academic point of view; and by Mr. Richard, speaking on behalf of the Non-conformists, it was supported by Mr. Leatham (Mr. Bright's brother-in-law) and by Mr. Forster, who said he should vote for the second reading, on the principle that "the religious convictions of Roman Catholics were to be no bar in the matter of the University education, and that State aid should be given to secular teaching only in a Roman Catholic college, as it was given in other colleges." He also prepared to defend the application of a part of the Irish Church surplus to the promotion of "high education." On Thursday night another "surprise" was in store for those who went to the House of Lords expecting to hear the Lord Chancellor expound the principles on which the Government bill was to be based; for his lordship merely announced that he should bring in the promised bill on Monday next—an announcement which gives some colour to Sir W. Harcourt's surmise about the measure being a "ten minutes' bill." There is of course not the slightest chance that the bill will be passed this session and the Government produce a measure which will satisfy the Irish members, and at the same time not be distasteful to the rank and file of their own party—a say nothing of the opposition—they will achieve a feat which will even surpass Lord Beaconsfield's celebrated exploit of "educating" the Conservative party into the adoption of household suffrage.

CRICKET AT RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE opening day of the Rajkot Gymkhana (10th instant) was inaugurated by a cricket match, "The Rajkumar College *versus* The Station." The chief features of the match were the good "form" displayed by Major Wodehouse, who took 8 wickets and made 58 runs, and the bowling of Major Hancock in the 2nd innings, who took 3 wickets for 5 runs. Lunch was provided by Major Hancock. The band of the 12th Regt. N. I. played during the afternoon, and a very enjoyable day was finished up by a game at Lu Crosse, in which ladies as well as gentlemen took part. The following is the score:—

THE COLLEGE.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Cowasjee, b Wodehouse	0
Jewan Singhjee of Bhavnagar, c Samuel, b Mahon	0
Gazeffer Khan of Manadwar, b Wodehouse	1
Major Hancock, b Wodehouse	27
The Raja of Sunth, b Wodehouse	0
Mr C Macnaghten, b Wodehouse	0
The Thakor of Ilol, b Wodehouse	1
Kedar Rao of Mysal (Maratha), b Mahon	1
Bhoopat Singhjee of Bhemrad, b Wodehouse	0
Ludhooba of Rajkot, b Wodehouse	3
Najeewalla of Bhilka, not out	4
Byes	3
Wides	3
Total	43

2ND INNINGS.

Mr Cowasjee, b Wodehouse	8
Jewan Singhjee of Bhavnagar, b Wodehouse	2
Gazeffer Khan of Manadwar, b Wodehouse	3
Major Hancock, ct and b Wodehouse	6
The Raja of Sunth, b Wodehouse	10
Mr C Macnaghten, b Wodehouse	34
The Thakor of Ilol, not out	1
Kedar Rao of Mysal (Maratha), ct Wodehouse, b Mahon	1
Bhoopat Singhjee of Bemrad, b Mahon	2
Ludhoobha of Rajkot, b Wahon	6
Najeewalla of Bhilka, b Mahon	2
Byes	5
Wides	12
Total	92

THE STATION.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Willoughby, h w b Hancock	13
Mr L Walsh, run out, b Hancock	1
Mr Mathews, ct Gazeffer Khan, b Hancock	18
Mr C Mahon, b Hancock	21
Capt Stace, b Cowasjee	0
Major Wodehouse, ct Ludhoobha, b Hancock	58
The Rev G Lewis, b Cowasjee	4
Mr Samuel, b Cowasjee	14
Mr Luximon, b Hancock	0
Mr Shaik Curreem, not out	0
Mr Shaik Curreem, b Cowasjee	0
Byes	2
Total	131

2ND INNINGS.

Mr C Mahon, not out	2
Mr L Walsh, b Hancock	0
Major Wodehouse, b Hancock	0
Capt Stace, ct Gazeffer Khan, b Hancock	2
Mr Samuel, not out	2
Total	6

Station won by seven wickets.

A CLEVER THEFT.—An impudent and successful robbery was perpetrated in Yokohama on the 10th June. During the morning service at Christ Church, the plate for the administration of the Holy Communion, which had been placed on a small table near the altar, was missed, and it was found on enquiry that it had evidently been stolen just before the service commenced. The thief must have entered by the door nearest the altar, for a naked foot-print leading in that direction was observed; he also left behind him a Japanese umbrella. The articles abstracted consisted of two silver patens, the chalice and the flagon (plated). The robbery was peculiarly barefaced, as at the moment it must have occurred, Mr. Butland and Mr. James were talking together at the other end of the church. The thief must have had a *jinrikisha* in waiting, as from the size of the plunder it could not have been concealed under his clothes.—*Japan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on 10th July was Rs. 2,61,55,383-0-9.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—The *Deccan Herald* states that the investigation by the police in regard to those who were believed to be implicated in the incendiary fires has terminated, and the three additional persons will now be placed before the City Magistrate.

THEFT OF SPECIE.—Yesterday, Oosman Allarakia, Motilal Bogila], and Hurrilal Bogilal, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing two boxes of specie of the value of Rs. 6,000, the property of Syud Mirza Ally. Upon the evidence adduced prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There being no evidence against the third prisoner, he was discharged.

LIFE AFTER THE BITE OF COBRA.—On Monday afternoon, a native woman who keeps a retail shop at Sion, was bitten by a cobra. The matter was reported to Mr. Superintendent McDermott, stationed at present in Upper Mahim. He promptly rode off to Sion, and tried the so-called chicken cure, *i. e.*, he applied to the bitten part (which happens to be a little above the inner part of the wrist) the vent of a chicken, and in ten minutes the chicken died. Mr. McDermott states he used two chickens, neither of these, however, died, only one of them showed symptoms of slight stupor. The woman herself is reported by Mr. McDermott to have shown symptoms of drowsiness about 6 p. m., when, with a slight dose of brandy, she rallied. The woman bitten, the cobra, and the dead chicken were seen at the Mahim railway station on Tuesday morning. Save a little swelling around the wrist which has been bitten, the puncture showed very little effect beyond the severe scratch of a pin. The reptile whose fangs have been extracted, is about 4 feet in length, and made furious darts at the native who had a hold of it. As the case has been brought down to Bombay for the information of the Police Commissioner, that officer will have an opportunity of submitting it for the investigation of the Surgeons, &c., at the Grant Medical College. Meanwhile, Mr. McDermott's prompt attention in saving the poor woman's life is very praiseworthy.

ASSAULTS.—A Hindu, named Abba Sumboo, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for assaulting a woman, named Gunga.—A Parsi, named Dhunjeebhoy Bamonjee, was also yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by the same Magistrate, for assaulting Nowrojee Barjorjee. He was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace. The same prisoner was further charged with disorderly behaviour, on which he was also convicted and fined a further sum of Rs. 20, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY.—A private letter informs the *Deccan Herald* that on the 6th July a dacoity took place in the village of Mardunga, in the Thana district, about ten miles from Panvel. Twenty-five dacoits, armed with sticks, guns, and swords, entered the house of one Tookya, a resident in the village, and carried off property to the value of Rs. 500. Tookya himself was not present, but his son was in the house. The dacoits came upon the lad with a drawn sword, and threatened to kill him if he did not show them where the money was kept. No other house in the village was looted.

A GENTLEMAN well-known in Poona writes to the *Deccan Herald*:—"Under the heading 'Rumour,' which appeared in the columns of your paper to-day, I noticed something about a gentleman having been chased by the dacoits when returning from special duty at Purandhur. It happened when I was on my way to Purandhur, between the fifth and sixth mile stone, a country cart was stopped by five men, but on hearing a carriage approaching, three of the would-be robbers ran off; however, one of them must have remained close to the road, as I noticed a man move into the field and set down. I did not think anything of the matter until I got up to the country cart, the driver of which informed me of what had taken place. I immediately ordered them to pull up that I might learn the particulars of the case. This took place at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last. A little further on I met two suspicious looking chaps, and asked them who they were and where they had come from. They said they were Ramoshis. I then asked them to take off their cumblies, and as I found no firearms nor offensive weapons in their possession, I let them keep their way and I went mine; but I was not chased by men with drawn swords. I would like to see ten or twenty of their class chase an Irishman who was armed with ten or twelve soda-water bottles ready to let fly at the first dacoit that made his appearance. One of Treacher's, which is generally well charged with gas, supplemented by a little of the same sort of stuff from the Irishman himself, would soon clear the road for Pat."

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mathuradass Lowjee, examined by the Advocate General, said—I have examined the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, commencing from the Samvat year 1928 until the failure of the firm. At the end of the year 1928, the firm, as shown by the books, was insolvent. The debts of the firm then amounted to Rs 13,29,282, and these were debited to the account of Nursey and his partners, Rs. 2,63,874 on account of losses, and the capital. At the commencement of 1928, there was shown a balance to the credit of Nursey Kessowjee on account of capital of 2 lakhs, and there were small sums to the credit of the partners. The partners of the firm then were Nursey Kessowjee, whose share was 70 docras, Raghowjee Kirpal, whose share was three docras; Gungajul Passoo, who had four docras; Munjee Dossal, three docras; Velljee Dhunjee, three docras; Devanund Lalljee, three docras; Maneck Urjoon, three docras; Canjee Visram, two docras; Maddun Gunsey, two docras; Poonsey Passoo, two docras; Rundhoor Deraj, two docras; Canjee Khetsey, two docras; Passoo Nagsey, one docra. Those are the names of the partners, and the shares they had in 1926. The firm continued the same up to the time it closed. (Corrects himself.) The partners and the shares were not the same. The number of partners was reduced; and the shares were changed in 1928. In that year Nursey Kessowjee had 87 docras; Pachoobhoy Lalljee 4 docras; Gungajul Passoo 4 docras; Raghowjee Kirpal 3 docras, and Munsey Desaur 3 docras. That makes 101 docras. They continued the partners until the firm stopped payment. It appears from the schedule that Velljee Dhunjee has been a partner for some time, but his name does not appear in the books subsequently to 1928. The books do not show what share he had. The state of the firm at the end of the year 1929 was that the partners were indebted to the firm in Rs. 3,52,682. The loss on account of cotton was Rs. 1,49,005-5-10. The losses of the firm were Rs. 10,57,237-14-4. At the close of the year 1930, the state of the firm was:—The partners were indebted to the firm in Rs. 2,63,874-11-11, and there was a loss during the year. I have made a mistake; I have stated an amount for the wrong year. At the end of 1930, the partners were indebted to the firm in Rs. 3,52,256-9-8, and the loss, including the loss of the preceding year, was Rs. 2,60,876. After deducting the items on account of profit, the liabilities were Rs. 1,75,270. On the 31st of the end of 1931, the partners were indebted to the firm in the sum of Rs. 3,49,962-2-5. The amount of the loss, including the years 1929 and 1930, was about Rs. 4,25,000. The amount of the firm's liabilities was Rs. 26,43,134. Kessowjee Naik was indebted to the firm at the end of that year in Rs. 11,64,295. At the end of 1932, the partners were indebted to the firm in Rs. 3,53,116-2-6. The accounts have not been made up for 1932, 1933, and 1934. The liabilities of the firm to the public went on increasing in those years. The debts of the firm are Rs. 31,00,000. I don't think he says the books showed that; for the books were not made up. I have to cross-examine him on the point.

Witness continued—I say from the accounts in the books that the debts to the people went on increasing. There is an account of Kessowjee Naik in that book. It shows very clearly he was indebted to the firm at the end of that year in Rs. 3,64,473-9-2. The books for 1933 have not been made up. At the close of the year, it appears from the books the debt of the partners had increased to Rs. 5,00,000. I will give the details to-morrow; I am not prepared with them now. Kessowjee's liability to the firm was Rs. 21,03,456-13-10. I have examined the books of the year 1934. I am not prepared to give the details as to the state of the firm in the Shravon of that year. I will give the details to-morrow. At page 537 of the rough cash-book for 1934 (a part of the rough cash book) under date 5th August, 1878, appears an item of Rs. 28,000 debited to the account of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, for which amount the right of the Colaba Mill commission was mortgaged. At page 319 of the *nodh* for the year 1934, appears an entry of Rs. 25,396-5-6, under date Shravun Soodh the second, debited to the account of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. With the view of seeing what amount of monies of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company the firm had in their hands from time to time, I have examined the books of that company. At the end of August, 1878, the amount was Rs. 4,72,105-10-0 without interest; at the end of September, 1878, it was Rs. 7,50,010-5-10. At the end of October it was Rs. 6,85,010-5-10; at the end of November it was Rs. 8,74,560-5-10. A petition for winding up the company was presented to the High Court on the 26th December, 1878. At that date the firm had in their hands Rs. 1,19,326-10-1, the money of the company. I find in the cash book of the company for 1934. At page 34, under date the 20th November, 1878, there is a credit entry of Rs. 2,00,000 to the account of Shamjee Nursey and Company, of Calcutta, on account of a hoondee. On the other side is an entry of Rs. 1,00,000 to the debit of Nursey Kessowjee and Company. At page 31 of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s cash book for 1935, under date the 20th November, 1878, is a credit entry of Rs. 1,00,000 to the account of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. Under the cash account of the firm on the morning of the 20th November, 1878, was Rs. 33,893-6-3; on the morning of the 21st November it was Rs. 88,512; and at the end of the day it was Rs. 21,684-2-6. (The entries are marked for identification.) In the company's cash book on the 13th December, 1878, at page 52, there appears a debit entry of Rs. 97,706-13-8. In the firm's cash book for 1935, at page 63, under the same date, there appears a credit entry of Rs. 97,706-13-8. It is credited to the New Fleming Company. On the same page, and under the same date, there is an entry of Rs. 2,93,120-8-10 to the debit of the Bombay Bank. I have examined the cash entries under this date. A loan was obtained from the Bank in the names of the four mills for Rs. 3,00,000. The mills were Colaba N. and W. Company, Rs. 50,000; the Nursey S. and W. Company, Rs. 50,000 the New Alexandra, Rs. 1,00,000; and the New Fleming, Rs. 1,00,000. The nett total amount was Rs. 2,93,120-8-10. Under the same date and on the same page I find a credit entry to the Bank of Bombay of Rs. 2,91,570-9-5. Thirty-one cheques were given to different persons on the Bank of Bombay, aggregating that amount. The cash balance of the firm on the morning of the 13th December, 1878, was Rs. 23,471-11-4, and at the close of the day it was Rs. 2,680-12-3. (The whole of that day is marked for identification.) There is a debit entry to the mill on that day for Rs. 57,000. There is no other entry of payment on that day.

The case was then adjourned until half-past 12 o'clock to-day (Wednesday.)

THE Lahore paper publishes the following table showing the temperature of Kandahar:—

June	Bar.	Mimm.	Maxm.	Do. Sun.
22nd	26·37	75°	98°	130°
23rd	26·30	72	98	129
24th	26·32	71	95	119
25th	26·33	67	95	112
26th	26·29	68	94	122
27th	26·32	68	96	130
28th	26·30	69	97	130

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office. There were present:—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.

PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner was read, pointing out that it is very desirable that some decision should be come to with regard to the proposal for building a new Municipal Office. The Commissioner mentioned several available sites, one on the Wellington Reclamation, one near the Municipal Workshops, one near the Charni Road Station, and one near the Colaba Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Mr. Grant considered the site near the Municipal Workshops would be the most convenient, and its cost, at the rate of Rs. 10 a square yard, would be Rs. 35,000.

A letter was also read from Messrs. Sassoon & Co., offering to rent to the Municipality the building till recently used as the High Court in Apollo Street, at Rs. 1,200 a month.

Mr. Sayani thought that when the Corporation passed the resolution setting aside Rs. 75,000 towards the erection of a new building for a Municipal Office, it was expected that a site would be got gratis from Government. It now turned out that they could not get a site gratis, and he put it to the Council, if under the circumstances, it was not advisable to abandon the project of erecting a new building, and purchase or rent one of the numerous buildings which could be had at present.

The Commissioner said other buildings had been offered including two in Elphinstone Circle.

Mr. Nanabhoy pointed out that great advantages in renting the old High Court would be that the Fire Brigade establishment and police inspectors, for whom separate quarters have now to be rented, could be accommodated there. If they rented a place, the Rs. 75,000 set aside for a new building could be very advantageously applied to improving the water supply or some other useful purpose.

The Commissioner—If you are not going to have a new building, why not stay here?

Mr. Nanabhoy—Yes, if this building can be got on advantageous terms.

Mr. Kirkham said that while renting a building they were liable to be turned out at any time, and the associations connected with the Municipality would be dissipated. He approved of starting with the Corporation's settled resolution that they should have a building of their own, and settling where and when it should be built. His experience of the old High Court, which were limited to being locked up there as a juryman, were that it was one of the hottest and most uncomfortable places in Bombay.

The Chairman thought the Corporation of Bombay, with its renown as the first Corporation in India, ought to have a building of its own. The site near the Municipal Workshops was most advantageously situated in what would be the business centre of Bombay, it was admirable from a sanitary point of view, there being no chance of its being closed in, and it was offered to the Municipality by Government on very easy terms. That land must be worth in the market Rs. 30 a square yard, and Government offered it to them for Rs. 10 a square yard. The Commissioner's recommendation would certainly have his vote.

Mr. Nanabhoy thought the first thing to be considered was economy.

The Commissioner said he recommended the construction of a new Municipal Office on that ground. Take three lakhs at the outside as the cost, by borrowing money at 5 per cent. they could actually pay it off in 20 years; but if they rented a building they would have to go on paying to eternity.

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee was quite of opinion that they should have a building of their own, but his idea was that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. might be open to an offer.

The Chairman—They paid Rs. 4,80,000 for it.

Mr. Muncherjee—If they are willing to rent it on a long lease for Rs. 1,200 a month, I think they might give it to us cheap.

Mr. Kirkham thought the situation of the old High Court a most serious objection to it. The site offered them by Government near the markets was a most advantageous one. He moved that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Commissioner's proposal (to erect a new office on the site near the Municipal Workshops and the Markets) be adopted.

The Chairman seconded the motion.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that the Commissioner be requested to lay all the offers he had received before the Town Council, and that the further consideration of the subject be deferred till the next

superfluous, and that some complete and comprehensive scheme was needed for retiring them and bringing down the establishment to the reduced strength. Had this been done at once, all the subsequent difficulties which grew up around the so-called amalgamation would never have arisen. But the authorities at the India Office would not face the question, preferring to let things drift, and persisted in retaining several hundred officers for whom no employment could be found, but who would gladly have retired on much less than the allowances they continued to draw while retained in India. It was this unemployed minority whose grievances created so much attention—grievances which were eventually redressed in obedience to the fiat of Parliament, but in what proved to be in many cases a most extravagant way. It was in consequence, for example, of the measures taken in this sense, but entered on without due consideration of the consequences, that a large number of officers after drawing full pay in India for many years and doing nothing for it, have been able to retire in the prime of life on the handsome "colonel's allowance" of £1,100 a year, which in the British army is only obtainable after several years' probation as a general officer; and that retirements are now only brought about by offering to officers the prospective value of these allowances in addition to their pensions. However this mischief has been done and cannot be repaired; the most to be looked for now is the introduction of a more reasonable and economical system for the next generation. And no local Commission can deal with that which offers the largest field for reform—the expensive and faulty organisation of the British troops serving in India. As has just been pointed out by Colonel Chesney in the *Fortnightly Review*, the real needs for India have been sacrificed to the endeavour to obtain a symmetrical and uniform organization for the British army, and especially to the attempt to get a part of the home reserve out of the troops stationed there. The first need of India, it may be added, is for the cheapest army she can get consistent with efficiency; and cheapness and efficiency are alike unattainable for the Indian establishment so long as a system of skeleton battalions and short service is maintained in that country. But this point must be taken up and worked out at home if anything is to come out of it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 16. M.

PARTY TACTICS AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE announcement so suddenly made by Mr. Cross towards the close of Wednesday's debate on The O'Conor Don's Bill was a surprise to the public; but to the Opposition it was something more than a surprise. It excites another and a deeper feeling than astonishment to find oneself unexpectedly tripped up and laid prostrate; and that is very much the position in which this latest ministerial manœuvre has left Mr. Forster. He must know, if Sir William Harcourt does not, the reason why the Government delayed to acquaint the House with their intention of dealing with the Irish University question themselves until after the day had been wasted in discussing the Bill of a private member. Their reason for permitting another afternoon's discussion of this Bill bears, in fact, a close resemblance to their reason for inviting its introduction in the first instance. In each case they have been actuated by a desire for certain information which they could scarcely have obtained by any other means; and of this they are now in full possession. The reception given to The O'Conor Don's proposals by the Conservative party and the country has sufficiently marked out the safe lines of legislation for the Government themselves; while Mr. Forster has kindly shown them by his speech the line which the Liberal leaders are preparing to take upon the question. Ministers, therefore, now know pretty well both the length to which the country will tolerate their advancing in an attempt to satisfy the Irish educational claims, and also how far the Opposition will be compelled to follow them. The information they have obtained on this latter point is indeed most valuable: for they have now learned that Mr. Forster at least is willing to go further than they are. Mr. Forster is even prepared to defend the application of a part of the Irish Church Surplus to the "promotion of high education," including, as we gather, under that object, the grant of State aid to Roman Catholic colleges. He does not think, he says, that it would be a "breach of faith" to do this; adding that if it were so, "a very large portion of the House had already committed that breach of faith, inasmuch as The O'Conor Don's Bill only proposed to do precisely what was done last year and what Mr. Gladstone had proposed to do in his University Education Bill." Mr. Forster declared himself ready to vote for the second reading of The O'Conor Don's Bill; though in so doing he should "vote for its principle and its principle only," understanding that principle to be that "the religious convictions of Roman Catholics were to be no bar in the matter of university education, and that State aid should be given to promoting secular teaching, and secular teaching only, in a Roman Catholic college as it was given in other colleges." To prevent "secular endowment" from being converted into "religious endowment" was, he thought, "work for the Committee."

These being Mr. Forster's opinions, it is quite clear that the Government can go the full length of their own inclinations on this subject without any fear of opposition from him. For they hold that "after the decision of 1869" there can be no question of touching the Irish Church Surplus for educational purposes. They are of opinion that The O'Conor Don's Bill means "theological endowment," and they do not think that to deprive it of this meaning would be "work for the Committee." On the contrary, they "see no probability of such amendments being introduced in Committee as would put the Bill into a form which they could approve;" and it is this which has determined them to introduce a measure of their own. They have thus taken up their position upon ground on which they are assured of the support not only of their own party, but of those Liberals (and there are many) who object to all legislation calculated to strengthen the Roman Catholic Church in any way, together with those Liberals (and they are are not few) who object to all legislation calculated to strengthen Churches or religious denominations of any kind. In having secured this ground for themselves, and left Mr. Forster to the alternative of either joining them upon it or opposing them at an immense disadvantage from outside it, the Government have undoubtedly scored a party triumph. But whether they are about to win a genuine political success in the settlement of a troublesome question is quite another matter. The provisions in The O'Conor Don's Bill which decided the Government to reject it as incapable of being satisfactorily amended in Committee are precisely those which give it its chief value in the eyes of its promoters. What they want is endowment for Catholic education—and endowment of that kind which Mr. Cross declares to be "practically theological," while Mr. Forster holds it to be "secular," or to be capable of being made and kept so by judicious "work in Committee." This the Government will not grant, and without it they will never satisfy the Irish members, or the party in Ireland whom they represent. What they may doubtless do is to satisfy all the reasonable claims of Irishmen in this matter, and to quiet the consciences of those Englishmen who wish to see all reasonable Irish grievances removed. Possibly the Government may be content with this achievement; and it is to be hoped so, for it is almost certain that this will be the limit of their success.

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